[President.]

Nobody asked for anything. If the honourable member means something to rest it is done by keeping up some pillows in front of the patient on the bed. In General Hospital the furniture of one ward room is not removed indiscriminately to another place. But the medical officers do change the furniture under special conditions. I had supplied the screen and the stools to this patient when he was in the general ward from the room occupied by the staff as the case was a serious one." That is what he has to explain.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.—(*contd.*)

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram* cum *Sheucotta*) : Sir, The honourable member, the Conservator of Forests, the other day on the floor of the House, complained that the people are not coming forward to take up lands, assigned for cultivation. When people are actually starving and when they are crying out for more lands in fact when they are going out of the country in search of lands for cultivation, the statement of the Conservator requires serious consideration. To my mind, the reason for this apathy on the part of the people is quite clear. Primarly the fault lies in the selection of the lands. The lands selected are the swamps and the grassy areas. The swamps are very fertile lands which are capable of splendid yields. They may require many years of labour and expenditure for converting these lands for profitable cultivation. I am sure that they are unfit for immediate, profitable cultivation. Grassy areas are not suited for paddy growing. It is an axiomatic truth that where grass grows abundantly, no paddy will grow. It may be suitable for tapioca cultivation. But when sufficient lands are available in or around their native villages, who will choose to go to the interior forest for tapioca cultivation, risking their lives against wild beasts and malaria?

Secondly the inducements offered to the ryots are not at all satisfactory. The period of 3 years given for cultivation of these lands, is not sufficient. The conditions imposed upon them are very stringent. Plantation under the taungya system is insisted. That is certainly very unhappy. The whole proposal was considered by the Economic Development Board, consisting of members who know the practical side of the matters, rejected it unanimously. On the other hand, they had suggested that if the Government wished to make the food growing scheme a success, they must select other suitable lands, such as abutting forests, etta growing areas etc., and assign them to ryots on more favourable terms. But the Government did not hold their advice. Under

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai,]

the circumstance I urge upon Government to take this opportunity to affirm the principles of mutual responsibility and co-ordinated action in increasing food production. But if the Government take a detached view in the matter and leave the entire responsibility to the people, the plan will never succeed.

I wish to invite the attention of Government to another point which was emphasised by me several times before. Sir, at present there is no co-ordination between the various Development Departments. I suggest that all these Departments should be united together under an able and efficient officer who will be responsible for keeping up the continuity of policy and unity of action.

Another suggestion that I have to make is with regard to the Village Unions and Panchayats. My friend, the honourable member Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar, suggested yesterday that the Village Unions are not working properly and satisfactorily. The chief reason I can ascribe for this is that the management of these institutions is entrusted to local Tahsildars. Tahsildars are the ex-officio Presidents of the Village Unions. They are the most overburdened officers in the State. They have no incentive for doing this social work. Therefore it must be well and good if non-officials are appointed as the Presidents of these Unions. If the non-officials are capable of managing the affairs of Municipalities very ably and efficiently, there will not be any difficulty for them to act as the Presidents of these Unions also.

At present there is great difference between the urban centres and the rural areas. This difference is very keenly felt by the people.

Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is there not this difference all over the planet?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: May be. But here it is more keenly and markedly felt. The village population are disgusted with their village life and long intensely for town life. Just to make the village life attractive, model villages should be organised.

President: How? The honourable member has, no doubt, observed experiments made in Kangayam by a very well known man who was the District Officer there. He wrote after some time that when he was staying there matters were all right when they were started, but afterwards they were getting worse. The experiment there was looked upon as a model by ever so many countries. Unless the people are willing, Government cannot do anything. Government can help financially, and lend their expert assistance. It is this kind of thing in which I am expecting the utmost help from members of the legislature. Nobody is more anxious than

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

this Government that village life is renovated. The honourable member might realise that Government are introducing electricity into every village so that village radio sets can be installed in order to make the life of the village more attractive and thereby prevent the exodus of people to the towns. That is the long-term policy of the Government. There must be village life and activity. That should be done by leading persons amongst the non-officials. If each honourable member—I am making a very venturesome suggestion—would select one village and devote himself to its affairs, then Government would very naturally give it more and more power and every assistance of an official character. If they would select somebody to look into these things and then offer suggestions it will be very helpful.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: At present there is not great attraction in villages and so there is considerable exodus from villages to towns. We must make villages more attractive. Villages require all the amenities obtainable in the towns. Very recently I came to understand that Hyderabad Government have started some model villages.

President: I have seen the villages.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: The difficulty is in planning. Government are taking very keen interest in town planning. If they want, they can also have some scheme for village planning also. We are most willing to select suitable villages and start reconstruction work. But the difficulty is that we have not got any definite plan before us. If the people agglomarate at this rapid rate in towns the life in towns will become most unbearable. Therefore, I request the Government to take particular interest in the matter and inaugurate a policy for reconstructing the villages, by providing all amenities of life.

Another point I wish to suggest is that in some of the taluks the magisterial work is entrusted with the Tahsildars. They have to attend to multifarious works. They may not find sufficient time to discharge their magisterial works. In such places in fact criminal justice suffer much. Therefore they must be divested of their magisterial work. If such a taluk does not satisfy the requirements of a 2nd Class Magistrate's Court, by proper adjustment of jurisdiction, they can establish 2nd Class Magistrate's Courts. So I request that the Tahsildars in important Taluks should be freed from their magisterial work and asked to attend to revenue work alone.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavaga*): Sir I support this demand. In doing so I wish to make one or two observations regarding certain very important matters.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

First of all, we are all indebted to the Government for the measures they have taken in the matter of food distribution and control. Much has been talked about this question during the general discussion of the budget. But there are certain important facts to which I shall advert for the kind consideration of the Government.

The one most important point unnoticed by the Government in the matter of purchase of paddy is with regard to the proportion payable by the lessee and the lessor. Due to this doubtful position, it was very difficult during the last harvest season for many of the owners of lands to realise their pattom from their tenants. I had drawn the attention of the officers responsible for the purchase of paddy to this question. But till now no directions seem to have been given to the officers concerned.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir may I just point out to the honourable member that instructions have been issued to the Purchasing Officers with regard to the relations between the landlord and the lessee being recognised in this respect. The idea is that the purchasing officer will go to the spot where the harvest is effected and if the paddy is taken over by the lessee to his house then the landlord's share and the lessee's share will be apportioned and then the purchase will be made. But the Government will hold the landlord primarily responsible because there is no Sirkar record to show who the lessee will be. So, when the paddy is taken away from the fields, the responsibility for giving the quota is thrown upon the landlord.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): Is the Government aware that a large number of lessees did not get their pattom for the reason that the lessor thought that he can make a large amount of income by not giving the paddy?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: Several cases have been brought to the notice of Government in which the lessee is asked to pay Pattom only in money and not in paddy.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: It may be true that directions have been issued to the officers concerned. But so far, we are not aware of those directions. During the last harvest season this difficulty was keenly felt and many landlords had to go without any pattom being realised. I am glad that the Government is alive to this question and that necessary steps are being taken.

There is another aspect of the question to which I have to draw the pointed attention of the Government. Even though the basis of purchase of paddy has been changed, still the larger question of the quota payable by big families has not been sufficiently tackled.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. R, Godavarma Raja.]

During the last harvest season also, this question was not solved and as a consequence, people were put to very great difficulty. Sir, you had indicated in your speech that in the case of joint families having a very large number of members, some consideration would be shown. But, that too has not yet been solved. I wish to point out this matter also to Government so that due consideration may be shown. In the case of families having 25 or 40 members when a share of a member is below a certain minimum standard, some consideration ought to be shown. I hope Government will take into consideration all these points and come to a satisfactory decision.

Another matter which I wish to point out is the necessity of co-ordination of the various Departments in the matter of reconstruction, about which much has been said during the general discussion of the budget. But I wish to suggest that a representative committee may be appointed sufficiently early to devise measures to cope with the situation that may arise after the war. My friend, Mr. Krishna Aiyar, pointed out the defects in the scheme of the Village Unions which we are now having. That is a very important organisation. These Village Unions have to be reorganised and as pointed out by Mr. Krishna Aiyar, the defects have to be remedied as early as possible.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara, and Thiruvalla* cum *Pathanamthitta*): Sir, before I enter into the discussion, with your permission, I want to make a personal statement.

President: About what?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: About a particular expression used by an honourable member and that is about the 'bandit association.' When discussion on the Forest Demand was on, the Conservator of Forests incidentally referred to an association in which he said that I was personally interested—

President: Your name was also mentioned—

Mr K. K. Kuruvilla: My honourable friend, Mr. Tampi, made a remark and that was the reference to a bandit organisation.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: No Sir. I did not use that expression. But if the member says that I have used that expression, I unreservedly withdraw it. If I have said any word which has caused any sort of pain to Mr. Kuruvilla, I unreservedly withdraw it. What I said was, I am not aware of any organisation of bandits in this country. Neither do I think the police will keep quiet at the existence of any such association. As long as I am not aware of such an organisation, I could not refer to it, and therefore I unreservedly apologise to the member.

President: Does the honourable member say that the expression 'bandit organisation' was used?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: That is what I remember.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: No, Sir.

Mr. James Fletcher (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode* cum *Neyyattinkara*): The word used was "co-operative bandit organisation." But that was changed subsequently.

President: Mr. Tampi will say about it. Was that expression actually used?

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I admit that I used those expressions. Immediately I withdrew them. In the association of words they came. But I dropped it immediately and used the expression "co-operative enterprise."

President: Now, the honourable member will accept the statement.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Yes, Sir, I accept that. With your permission, without any reference to what happened I should like to put in a word with regard to my honourable friend who used that expression. I have perfect confidence in him though sometimes he uses expressions.....

President: Order, order. I do not think any explanation is necessary. The fact that Government may have allowed you certain facilities in regard to the "grow more food campaign" to an association or organisation in which the honourable member is interested, the responsibility for that is Government. The honourable member no doubt probably feels sensitive because he is a member of this House and he does not want to be regarded as having taken advantage of the membership of this House to get any concession. This is a matter which is within the responsibility of the Government and if the Government thinks that whether a person is a member of the House or not, he is entitled to certain concessions, that will be done and where they make a mistake it is their look out. You are not called upon to explain.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, it is not a concession. There are about 200 acres of land and that has to be distributed between 300 and odd people.

President: It is presumed, until some person definitely draws attention to anything improper or illegitimate in the transaction, that the honourable member did it for a co-operative organisation which I understand includes 300 or 400 members within its ranks. It is on that basis and on those representations that the Government having personal knowledge of Mr. Kuruvilla and being satisfied that he was willing and ready to work on that specific organisation, entrusted the work to him. Similarly, I made an appeal, on behalf of Government to the people to start co-operative

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

nterprise in order to get these concessions. How many other co-operative enterprises have been given these concessions I am not in a position immediately to say. But I take it that the honourable member was one of those who made that offer and obtained certain concessions. I suppose I am correct.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Yes, Sir.

It is clear from this that you have given the concession to a co-operative organisation. That is my point.

Now, I would like to speak a few words on the General Administration. The first point I wish to touch upon is the direct appointment which the Government make from time to time. One honourable friend has already made a reference to that. But it is not on that communal basis that I want to talk about it. Such direct appointment interferes, as far as I know, with the legitimate claims and promotions of men who are already in the service. A man may be a lecturer in a College. He may be appointed as headmaster of a school. A man may be something in some department and he may be taken in the Secretariat. I do not object at all to such direct appointments when the Government feel it necessary. I only want to point out that these direct appointments cause discontent.

President: Does the honourable member refer to any particular appointment?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: No, Sir, only in a general way. I speak about the Education Department which I know more than anything else. I am told by men in the service that lecturers, for example, in the University have been transferred to High Schools as Headmasters.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Such persons were born on the staff of the Education Department. They had a lien in the department.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am only calling the attention of the Government to that fact. That may cause some grievance to the men who are already in the Department. My suggestion is that even in the case of direct appointments, if the Government will see that a certain proportion is devoted to those already in service for purposes of promotion, that will be a wholesome provision. In that case, there will be no opportunity for such a grievance.

My second point is, about the increase of salary to the ranks of the subordinate service. My honourable friend, Mr. Narayana Aiyar, suggested that the present salary should be increased from 18 to 30, so that bribery and corruption may be avoided. I am for increasing the salary especially of those in the subordinate service. But I

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

doubt very much whether corruption would thus be reduced. If that is so, honesty and purity in the service do not depend on the amount which a man gets. It depends on the choice you give. It is very difficult for a big department to know whether a man has good character or not. But if some more attention is paid to them, we may be able to improve the purity of the services. I wonder whether in any other form it can be improved. At the same time, I want to say that I am in perfect agreement with the honourable member that, at this time, an increment, to the emoluments of men in the lower service must be made. I would rather put it as allowance rather than increment in the salary because conditions may change and we may have to revise that.

A third point I want to refer is about small printing works. A number of small printing establishments have to be closed for want of paper. The printing establishments in the moffusil must somehow carry on their work for the advantage of the people. I should like very much that in the distribution of the small quantity of paper, requests from small printing establishments may also be considered.

My friend Mr. Narayana Aiyar has reminded me of another point and as I am also interested in it I should like to say a word about it. That relates to the difficulties of cardamom planters. They are not able to secure rice for their workers. It appears a big deputation waited on my friend, Mr. Narayana Aiyar about this. I too have received a few letters about that and they have definitely stated that it has not been possible for them to carry on their work without rice. The workers have to be provided with rice. This is the time when seeds are gathered. If they cannot get enough rice to keep workers in these areas they say that the work would suffer and it will be difficult to carry on the sales at the proper time if rice is refused to the workers.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, I wish to make one or two observations.

President: Order, order. I have before me six more speakers who wish to speak on this Demand.

Mr. M. Govindan: I shall take only five minutes for making just one or two observations.

First, with regard to the assignment of land for food production in forest areas, I believe this comes within General Administration. I have already pointed out that in the case of backward communities previous notice may be given particularly to organisations working for the uplift of backward communities so that arrangements may be made for taking the best advantage of the good intention of Government in the matter. The areas may be specified and notice given. That is with regard to backward communities. Generally, I would agree with the suggestion

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

made elsewhere that from the lands adjacent to occupied areas, a narrow strip of say 4 miles or thereabout from one end of the country to the other, considering the emergency now, may be allowed for the purpose of cultivation and Government can make its own efficient arrangement for the proper cultivation of those lands by appointing a responsible officer as was suggested by Mr. Tampi with the co-operation of non-official responsible agencies. Government can make its own arrangement and that will bring within cultivation a large extent of land because it will be about say 150 × 4 —600 sq. miles for cultivation. The margin is usually not reserved forest. I am not agreeing with Mr. Easwara Pillai that swampy areas are not fit for cultivation. My own experience is that swampy areas are fit for cultivation.

President : The honourable member's idea apparently is that along the margin of the road from one end of the country to the other an area should be reserved ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Yes.

President : On the road side there may be encroachments.

Mr. M. Govindan: I am not for making any encroachment anywhere. That is a matter of administration.

President : You say that a small strip of territory may be given to people and the Government should guard against encroachment ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I mean a strip of four miles may be allowed.

President : Supposing there are other registered holdings,

Mr. M. Govindan : I mean a small strip from the reserve forest.

President : I see. I was referring to another project brought forward by another honourable member elsewhere that on the margin of the public road a certain amount of poramboke land is available; since all that land is not necessary now he wants that may be handed over for cultivation.

Mr. M. Govindan : I do not agree with that suggestion. My argument is that the land available on the margin of the forest be given. There is not any likelihood of any valuable timber being injured. The Conservator of Forests will be very conservative with regard to the trees. There will not be many big trees in that area, and if strict arrangements can be made that land can be cultivated. About 600 sq. miles of territory can be brought under cultivation straight away. The nature of the soil is immaterial, because the margin of the forest is manurial soil throughout and very good cultivation can be had. If not paddy some other cultivation can be had.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

With regard to etta lands, my friend wanted etta lands to be available for cultivation. By etta I think my friend meant reed. Reed itself is a very valuable thing. My idea is that etta land should not be given for cultivation. Etta is necessary for making baskets and all that.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Also paper pulp.

President : Much more than that. If we can get machinery for the purpose, we can manufacture artificial silk from etta. Japan swamped India with artificial silk manufactured out of a material very like etta. Since the machinery is not available now Government have only to postpone such manufacture. Etta will not be allowed to be dealt with at all.

Mr. M. Govindan : With regard to sanskrit pandits I have to bring one matter to the notice of the authorities.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: How do Sanskrit Pandits come under General Administration ?

Mr. M. Govindan : This is not etta. They do not come under etta.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*) : The University demand is coming hereafter and that subject may be dealt with there.

President : It may be more useful to reserve that item for the next grant.

Mr. M. Govindan : Some friends were speaking about communal representation. With regard to recruitment the principle ought to be that in the case of appointments requiring technical knowledge, where experts are required, we should not think of a son of the soil and outsider. The most efficient man must be selected. In regard to the speeches, we find very great difficulty some times. We have to correct the whole speech and some times re-write the speech from memory. Men who are experts in that line must be appointed. Even if they are Japanese they may be appointed.

President : You are not likely to get Japanese; so let us deal with other communities now.

Mr. M. Govindan : My idea is to emphasise the necessity for expert training in certain matters. To those appointment efficient people may be recruited irrespective of the consideration whether a man is a Travancorean or a Bengali or a Gujarati.

Mr. G Narayana Aiyar : With your kind permission, Sir, I would like to make a personal statement. Some more elucidation is necessary in view of the statement made by Mr. Kuruvilla on my behalf

President : I shall consider about that.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

M. T. K Kittan (*Vaikam, Kottayam and Coanganacherry cum Peermade.*) : സർ, നിയമസഭാമെമ്പറന്മാർ യോഗങ്ങളിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനായി തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുവന്നാൽ അവർക്കു താമസിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു സൗകര്യവും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്രാവശ്യം ഞങ്ങളിൽ പലരും താമസിക്കുന്നതിന് മുറികൾ കിട്ടാതെ വിഷമിച്ചു.

President : I may tell the honourable member that the Government have come to the decision that they will supply quarters as soon as they can erect the necessary building.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിനോട് നന്ദി പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എനിക്ക് ഇനി പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഭിക്ഷക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കിൻപ്രകാരം ൪൨൪ ഭിക്ഷക്കാരാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ളതെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ശരിയായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ൨൫൦൦ പേരുപോലും യഥാർത്ഥ ഭിക്ഷക്കാരായി കാണുകയില്ല. ഈ കണക്കു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് കോട്ടയത്തു ഞങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൻറെ അനുഭവംവച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ്. അവിടെ ൪൨൪ ഭിക്ഷക്കാർക്ക് ഭിക്ഷയെടുക്കാനായി ചീട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും മൂന്നുമാസം ഭിക്ഷ എടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ൧൫ ദിവസത്തിനകം ഇവരെ പരിശോധിച്ച് യഥാർത്ഥ ഭിക്ഷക്കാരനല്ലാത്തവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൫ ദിവസം ഭിക്ഷ എടുത്തതിനുശേഷം ൨൩൨ പേരല്ലാത്ത ബാക്കി ആളുകൾ മാറിക്കളഞ്ഞു. ഈ ൪൨൪ പേരിൽ പകുതി ആളുകൾ മാത്രമേ യഥാർത്ഥ ഭിക്ഷക്കാരായി കാണുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇവരെ നാട്ടിൻറെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും അലഞ്ഞുതിരിഞ്ഞു സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനനുവദിച്ചാൽ ഇവർനിമിത്തം പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾ പകരുവാനിടയാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവരെയെല്ലാം ഒരു കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ ശേഖരിച്ച് ഭക്ഷണവും വസ്ത്രവും കൊടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന് ഏറ്റവും ഏഴോ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരും. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക നികുതിതന്നെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാലും ജനങ്ങൾ യാതൊരു വിരോധവും പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഗൗരവമായി പര്യാലോചിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡി.യിലെ ജോലികൾ ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. പ്രതിവർഷം ൪൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായ്ക്കുള്ള ജോലികളാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നടക്കുന്നതു. സർ, ഇതു ഒരു വലിയ കാര്യമാണ്. ഞാൻ ഇതു മുൻപു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ വിട്ടുപോയി. ഒരു ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ സി. ഐ. ഡി.യെ ഇ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വിടെ നീയമിക്കണം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലോ, കൊച്ചിയിലോ, മലബാറിലോ ഉള്ളവരെ എടുക്കരുതു്. കേരളത്തിനു പുറത്തുള്ള ഒരാളെയായിരിക്കണം നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു. ദിവാൻജി, ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഇവരൊഴികെ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വേറൊരാൾക്കും ഈ ആളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതിരിക്കണം. അതു രഹസ്യമായി വേഷപ്രച്ഛന്നനായി ഇദ്ദേഹം രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ ചുറ്റിനടന്നു് മരാമത്തുവേലകൾ എങ്ങനെ നടക്കുന്നു എന്നു് പരിശോധിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യണം. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മരാമത്തുപണികൾ ശരിയായി നടക്കും. സർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ കണക്കു് ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഒരു കണക്കു ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഫ ഫ ഒ-ലെ വരവു ചെലവു കണക്കു പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ നൂറാംപേജിൽ ആദായം ഒന്നര ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഫ ചക്രം നാക്കാശു് എന്നു എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അടുത്ത പേജിൽ ഫ ഫ ഒ-ലെ ആദായം നാലു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഫ ചക്രം നാ കാശു് ആണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ വ്യത്യാസമെന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞപ്രാവശ്യവും ചില കണക്കുകൾ ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചു. എനിക്കു മറുപടി ലഭിച്ചില്ല. രണ്ടാമതായിട്ടു് ബഡ്ജറ്റുപുസ്തകം രണ്ടാംപുറം.....

President : The honourable member's pertinacity and industry deserve praise. I would suggest to the honourable member that if he would get 5 minutes or 8 minutes during the lunch time or in the evening and consult the Financial Secretary, then he will be able to clear the doubts of that honourable member. For the next year the honourable member may adopt that plan. Now he may go on.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ഒരു കണക്കിന്റെ വ്യാഖ്യാനത്തിനായിട്ടു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ ഫ ഫ-ാംപുറം നാലാം ഭാഗത്തു് ഒടുവിലായി കാണുന്ന ഖണ്ഡികയുടെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണെന്നു അതിന്റെ പരിഭാഷ എനിക്കു പറഞ്ഞുതരാൻ ഇവിടത്തെ പല ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാരോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. ആരും പറഞ്ഞുതന്നില്ല.

Mr. A. Lakshminarayana Ayyar (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : It has been included Sir. It is under the P. W. Department.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ആറേമുക്കാൽലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഇതിൽ ആയതായു് മൂലധനച്ചെലവു് നാലുലക്ഷത്തിനു മേൽ അയിരം രൂപായിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാണോ എന്നാണു് എന്റെ ചോദ്യം.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : What Mr. Financial Secretary means is that looking into the substance of the matter this is a minus figure which cannot be included in the plus figure.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ഇതു എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, I support the demand. In supporting I have to draw the attention of the House to two or three points particularly with regard to corruption among the subordinates of the Magistrates' courts. I have received a letter from a respectable member of the Mavelikara Bar that the Head Clerk of the Kayankulam Magistrate's Court.....

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I rise to a point of order. Is it proper for the honourable member of this House to make a charge against a lower subordinate?

President : Order, order. What I have always pointed out to the honourable members of the Legislature is this. Where a person is able to defend himself on the floor of the House charges might be levelled directly against such persons. Supposing for instance I mean the Dewan, the Chief Secretary or the Financial Secretary, have gone wrong, other persons may, as heads of their institutions or departments, might make charges against them here. But in the case of subordinate officers the trouble arises in this way. After all the honourable members might remember that if anything is ventilated here it gets the advantage or disadvantage of publication in the Press. It may be that for those persons who are guilty in such cases just punishment will presumably attend upon them. In case he is not guilty nobody is going to bother about the Head clerk in some office in Kayankulam and any vindication of his character will not be known to the public. I have always suggested to the honourable members that in a day or two prior to the matters raised in this House if they give me or to the Chief Secretary a communication as to who these people are, then we can get some kind of explanation on the matter. Government took action recently against persons who had entered into transactions by way of purchase or mortgage of land which has been discovered and I am very glad to see that publicly a large number of them have been able to prove satisfactorily that they have purchased or took mortgage of those lands with every justification. Government have cancelled the punishment and have given them a handsome acquittal and reinstated them. Therefore it will be seen that however strong the case might be, the honourable member will realise the strength of the argument in this way. We found between a certain date and a certain date when the food campaign was in full swing that certain persons had purchased land or had taken

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

mortgage of lands for considerable sums and that they all happened to be persons connected with the various administrative departments running the particular venture. And therefore Government took certain steps even in such cases where it was found they could exculpate themselves. Having regard to all these, I trust honourable members will not hereafter refer by name or by designation to any particular subordinate officer as being corrupt. If, having mentioned the matter to Government, they find that Government are either supine or negligent in regard to the investigations of these matters, then they can mention those names. They can mention later on that they have mentioned the fact, that they have brought it to the notice of Government, but that they have taken no steps about it. I would suggest that from all point of view this will be the right procedure. Does that commend itself to this honourable House?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: The other day when I mentioned about a similar case I was asked to mention the name here. But to-day I have got the name and the crime and the details concerned of the person who committed the crime.

Mention was made here about Village Panchayats and Village Unions. After considerable effort it was possible to get a Village Union registered in Kartikapally. But more than a year has elapsed since the union was registered and nothing has been done. In regard to the Village Union, I do not know how perhaps, through red-tapism, it takes an unusually long time for the budget to be sanctioned and action to be taken on each item of the budget. If Government do not devise some ways by which something could be done expeditiously these Village Unions which exist at present under the present regulation, will, I think, serve no useful purpose. About Village Panchayats, the terms of the members of the Village Panchayat at Haripad are over and no new nominations except that of the President have taken place. I request the Government that nominations are made as early as possible so that it may function well.

I am very much indebted to the Dewan-President for showing sympathy towards Libraries. I have myself drawn attention to this matter in reference to my village where one of the best libraries in this State, perhaps third in rank, has been working for the last 18 years. It has got premises of its own, it has got a permanent building of its own and it has got more than 5,000 standard books both in English and in Malayalam. We were getting a grant of Rs. 125 per annum till a year ago and the Pro-Vice Chancellor has had the occasion to visit the institution once.

President: What has happened now?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: The grant has been reduced now to Rs. 120. That is the kind of encouragement that Government gives to the village institutions. If for any reason, that institution does not deserve any better treatment or a larger grant I will simply request the honourable member the Director of Public Instruction to visit the institution and see if nothing more could be done. I am just pointing out an instance. There are other libraries in other parts, more or less in a similar condition.

President: I am glad to assure the honourable member that no reflection is meant to be cast on that library or on the recipients of the grant. It appears that a very much large number of applications are received and it is stated that the richer or the more influentially backed will get small grants in order to give room to other libraries also out of the lump sum available for the purpose.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I would suggest another alternative. They should not reduce the grant given to these libraries. They must be more liberal and allow more funds.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask whether the membership is free there?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: It is not.

President: The honourable member will finish soon.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: It has been brought to my notice that the press communiques and the press notes are not readily supplied to some of the Malayalam daily papers, but that they are very readily supplied to the English dailies.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: They are placed in the Press Room as soon as a Press note or a Press communique is issued.

President: It is immediately placed in the Press Room and it is open equally to the Malayalam and English papers. What is the trouble? Are not copies of these made available to the press directly?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: The Director of Information is furnished with all copies as soon as each section issues these things.

President: Everywhere, even in Delhi, and in Madras, what is done is every representative of a daily or even a weekly paper makes it a point to visit the Press Room every day. There he sees on some rack the communiques of Government Gazette and other information. He takes what he is interested in and goes away. What is the difficulty in adopting that here? I understand that all the Malayalam dailies have got representatives here. But if any discrimination is made between Malayalam and English papers, it may be brought to the notice of either the Chief Secretary or myself.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Recently, owing to the inconvenience felt by Government and on account of the representations of different members of the Legislature, the basis of the purchase of rice has been changed. From the acreage basis it has now been changed to yield basis. But this yield basis is based upon the Settlement Register. This Settlement register was prepared at least 40 or 50 years ago and since its preparation, the yield capacity of different parts of land not only in the same taluk but in different taluks has changed owing to various reasons over which we have no control. So I request Government that yield basis may be maintained but that yield basis must not be one which was fixed about half a century ago, but of the present day. Without any resettlement this may be revised by a report of local commitees under the supervision of Tahsildars.

Mr. P. N. Neelakanta Pillai (*Quilon cum Kunnathur*): I support the demand. In supporting the demand, I wish to make the following observations. First of all, I may speak on the food problem. Even before anything was done in this direction by the British Indian Governments or by any other Indian States' Governments, the food problem was talked here by you, Sir, in a dexterous manner. There was then great hue and cry in the country about control and about the restrictions being placed in the matter of movement of paddy, rice and other food stuffs. That wise and far-sighted act of yours, Sir, has been followed by other Governments in India and control has become the order of the day. Unprecedented progress of the state in all directions during the present administration cannot but be admitted, for which you, Sir, richly deserve our praise. According to your determination to industrialise the State, you have started very many industries and propose to start many new ones also. This fact is very well known to the members of this honourable House and to the people in and outside the State. Your undertaking, Sir, that the industrialisation will, in no way, affect adversely the interests of the cottage industries, is indeed gratifying. To say that the industrialisation of the State has been effected not in actual deeds, but merely by means of advertisements, by subsidising the Press, is indeed most uncharitable.

President: I do not think the honourable member need bother about this matter. He may deal with the programme in the budget.

Mr. P. N. Neelakanta Pillai: Reference was made by one honourable Member that it is high time to cry halt to the policy of giving appointments in the State. But fortunately the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. N. Neelakanta Pillai.]

honourable member has allowed such importation in the matter of, atleast experts. For example, the Chief Justice was appointed here.

President : Order, order. The appointment of the Chief Justice, as is well known is a matter which is within the prerogative of His Highness and generally speaking, on the floor of the Legislature in any country, the merits and acquirements of judicial officers in the highest courts of the country are not discussed, because when you allow commendations of them, you must equally allow criticisms also. It is not considered proper, by convention, that on the floor of the Legislature, the acquirements of the officers in the highest courts should be discussed.

Mr. P. N. Neelakanta Pillai : I want to point out that strict adherence to the narrow-minded cry of 'Travancore for Travancoreans' will not be to the best interests of Travancore. It may result in repercussions which may deleteriously affect the interests of Travancoreans outside the State and may, at times, not be even palatable to those who raise the cry. An instance was quoted by my honourable friend to show the undesirability of appointing outsiders to the offices in the State, the instance of a doctor alleged to be a foreigner who showed his reluctance to violate hospital rules. The instance quoted is too puerile and inadequate to support the proposition advanced by my honourable friend. Had he been a doctor who was also the son of the soil, I fear whether he would not have equally shown his reluctance in violating hospital rules.

(President's Bell.)

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : When one thinks of the general administration one cannot do so without focussing his attention to the Dewan, the Head of the Administration in the State, who is undoubtedly the nerve centre and the pivot round which the administrative machinery revolves. Seven years have elapsed since the Dewan began to handle the resources of the State, and, it is eminently gratifying that financially we are very strong and sound. No eloquent advocacy or persuasive rhetorical discourses from the Treasury benches are necessary, Sir, to open our eyes to the sincere and laudable steps taken by the Dewan.

President : May I ask for a personal favour ? If, as the honourable member has spoken, my work has been praisworthy, we will accept the Latin maxim which means 'deeds speak for themselves.'

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : What I am driving at, Sir, is that even in spite of the sincerity with which the Head of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Administration aided by his faithful and trusted lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, is doing to tide over the present abnormal conditions consequent on the war the results so far achieved have not been very encouraging. There is no doubt, that, as you have stated, there is a plethora of money in the hands of the people as well as in the coffers of Government. I am not quixotic enough to question the wisdom in creating a Post-War Reconstruction Fund. But, Sir, I must, with added emphasis, reiterate that expenses—I would, even go to the extent of saying extravagant expenses—may be incurred, if by that, some tangible results in the augmentation of the production of the paddy in the State will be achieved. In this connection, it is very gratifying to note that the Government are going to start a Chemical industry in this country, and while referring to that subject, the Dewan said that for the starting of that factory, we would have to indent upon the service of outsiders. During the last two years when I had the privilege of speaking on this Demand I brought to the pointed attention of Government, the fact that there is a growing feeling of resentment in the country with respect to the appointments of outsiders in our Public Service. 'Travancore for Travancoreans' is a legitimate cry; and no patriotic Travancorean will view with equanimity, the appointment of outsiders when there is no dearth of indigenous talents available. But for such large schemes and undertakings, when we want really eminent men of skill and ability and experience and huge capital, which even in spite of the existence of a plethora of money and "irresponsible wealth" among a few of us is so sluggish and idle,—the sense of patriotism and kindered nicer sentiments should not stand in the way of our progress in this direction.

In this connection, I will be failing in my duty if I do not draw the pointed attention of Government to another feeling of resentment among the people of South Travancore, particularly in and around Nanjinad, that Government are squeezing and fleecing them in the matter of grabbing paddy and food-grains to be supplied to the deficit regions in North Travancore. The agriculturists of South Travancore are farmers pure and simple. Nature has not endowed with great facilities for the cultivation of money crops such as cardamom, tea, rubber &c., There are no great industrial agriculturist or agricultural industrialists in South Travancore. Nor are there speculators or entrepreneurs as to leave this land of charity bag and baggage to other climes and regions for more lucrative agricultural enterprises.

President: Is the honourable member certain that rice escapes from South Travancore to the North? I do know that we were not able to prevent clandestine removal of rice from the south. So

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

far as Government Regulations are concerned, or at least to ou cognizance, rice is never permitted from the South to the North of Travancore. Is that correct?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: That is perfectly right, Sir.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: It is an open secret that rice is being taken out to several places from Nanjinad.

Mr. A. T. S. Kadherbhoy (*Commerce and Industry North*): Only to three places.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: If that is so, Sir, then I would urge that control should be limited up to Trivandrum and free movement of paddy may be allowed in the taluks lying South of Trivandrum.

President: Our experiences have not been very pleasant in regard to that liberty.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Just a word regarding legislative bodies. While congratulating the present Legal Remembrancer for keeping up the tradition of his predecessor in office, I am sorry to say, Sir, that in the matter of initiating legislation, that is to say, in the matter of introducing Bills he has rather been very unkind to us. Sir, most of the bills are introduced.....

President: Steps are being taken to distribute the introduction of the bills between the two Houses. Mr. Narayana Aiyar I will give you two minutes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir. I wish to submit one word regarding the transport of paddy. If the worker cooly of British India goes to work for the British, in cardamam hills in our State the British Government allow the cooly to carry paddy from the British parts, but if such cooly wants to carry paddy here—for the Travancorean owner's estate to Travancore, he is prevented from doing it. Thus the British Government make an invidious distinction, even in the case of proprietors holding estates in this State.

Mr. T. W. U. Park (*Travancore planters*): I hope the honourable member means "British Indian".

Mr. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, "British Indian".

President: This is new, is it not?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: Suggesting that.....

President: I trust honourable members will bring it prominently to our notice, because this is the first time I hear about it. Mr. Narayana Aiyar may take it from me that these are matters to which I pay perso l attention. If, for instance, any

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

discrimination between what may be called British India proprietor and Travancorean proprietors were made by the Madras Government I would rather wish that no grain came into Travancore, and I would stop all the grain. I should prevent importation of the grain because that is a matter which will produce breach of the peace. I mean it is a matter in which, as representing law and order, I should be profoundly interested, because if a man's great grandfather happened to be a British Indian he would be getting rice; and if the Travancorean is not to get the rice, it is going to be a errible nuisance. If honourable members will verify this fact and tring the case to me, it will be a matter for initiating negotiations with the Madras Government and the Government of India. How can I, or the Chief Secretary, deal with the matter? The Madras Government will have to be approached through the normal official channels, and it will be done if the honourable member will give me the information.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan (*Food Grains Purchase Office*): A petition has been received and it has been submitted to Government.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I thank you Sir, for the assurance of the Government. Representations in proper form will be submitted later on.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: I am grateful to the honourable members for the various suggestions made on the floor of the House in connection with these demands. I would very briefly deal with some of the more important matters discussed. As regards the representation of Muslims and Latin Catholics with which the discussion began, I may state for the information of the House that there are, at present, three Muslim Tahsildars, of whom one was a clerk in the Account Office and was later doing duties as an Executive Officer in the Kottayam municipality. He was recently recruited as Tahsildar direct from that office and he has today been taken out to the Eastern States for important negotiations in regard to the purchase of rice.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: Was he recruited direct or from the services?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: He was a clerk in the Account Office and was given this promotion because the Government considered that he was one of the efficient officers among the muslims and was eligible for appointment to this post.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: May I know whether his promotion has been a direct one to the post of Tahsildar?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: He was a clerk in the Account Office and it was a direct appointment to the Tahsildar's post.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: May I know whether he was working as a Manager or a clerk in the Trivandrum Municipality?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: The position is that his services were lent to the Municipality by the Government.

President: Order, Order. The clerk who would have got Rs. 50 at the most is now charged with the duty of purchasing rice for the Travancore Government. He has been given a most responsible position. That is what the Chief Secretary wants to say.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: Secondly, the Government have very recently recruited two graduates in law as Sub Registrars.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: So far, the condition that candidates should be graduates in law if they are to be recruited as Sub-Registrars was not prescribed.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: The condition is prescribed in the Public Service Recruitment Rules. Candidates with the minimum qualification, namely a degree in law, were appointed to the posts, as already stated. There were many applications, and it is certainly an advantage to have graduates in law in preference to mere graduates.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask the honourable member whether it is the intention of the Government that only men with superior qualifications should enter Government service?

Sahib Bahadur T Muhamad Ismail: May I know from the honourable member whether it was specifically stated in the Rules that even a member of the muslim community should possess the qualification of a graduate in law and nothing less?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: For direct recruitment, the degree of Bachelor of Law has been prescribed. In regard to the Munsiff's place, Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib was recently appointed as a first grade Munsiff.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: May I know how he was first entertained?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: He had no substantive appointment.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: His present appointment is only an acting one and he has no right to secure a permanent Government job as yet. He was made aware of this on the very day he was appointed.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: As regards Government Pleaders and Lecturers in Law, the number of such posts is limited. The Advisory Body of the University is dealing with these appointments. There has been no muslim candidates eligible for these posts till now. I myself assure the honourable member that Government are very anxious to see that as far as possible the claims of eligible Muslim candidates are recognised for appointments as Magistrates or Munsiffs and that steps are being taken in that direction.

Sahib Bahadur T. Muhamad Ismail: Thank you, Sir.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: As for Latin Catholics, it was stated in the debate that there was no member of the Latin Catholic community in the Secretariat. I wish to say that there is an Assistant Secretary belonging to this community who is doing good work in the Secretariat. I can also say that greater attention will be paid to the representation of this community in making future appointments.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is he not a convert to the Latin Catholic faith?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: I am not sure.

As regards village unions, I may inform the honourable member who dealt with this subject, Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar, that the Government have already passed rules for the election of Vice-Presidents for village unions. That was in August, 1942, and it is expected that the elections will take place shortly. As the President of the Union happens to be the Tahsildar of the place, it was represented that the Tahsildar might continue as the official President of such Unions, because of the nature of the items of work undertaken by the Unions, but, for all practical purposes, it is hoped that non-official presidents who may be elected might function more effectively in regard to the work in the Unions.

Turning to the question of Village Panchayats and Village Unions, I may recall to the minds of the honourable members that recently a conference was held with the Dewan presiding, when the question of development and effective functioning of the Village Panchayats and village unions came up for consideration. It was also suggested at the conference, and decided later, that in each

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai.]

division a specified number of Village Unions or Village Panchayats might be selected for concentrated work. Each Division Peishkar has since submitted a list of Unions for such attention as may be paid for the development of those Unions in various directions. The officers of the Village Unions will be allowed to concentrate their attention mainly on ameliorative schemes such as the development of rural communications, water supply, agricultural and industrial development, including production of food-stuffs, provision of drainage and irrigation, rural sanitation and health, co-operation, etc. They will be encouraged to take up the marketing of finished products in respect of cottage and other industries on a co-operative basis. The Director of Public Health is also being asked to arrange for magic lantern lectures and cinema shows under the auspices of the Village Unions and panchayats. These were the schemes that were resolved upon and it is hoped that at least in respect of selected Village Unions and Panchayats, this programme will be effectively brought into force. I might also have to submit in this connection that certain grants are now being given, for instance, in the matter of rural libraries, grants to seed bulls, grants to industrial institutions, provision for carrying on cottage industries, and contribution to rural development centres to the respective departments such as Education, Agriculture and Co-operation. The idea is that if these Village Panchayats and Village Unions are working properly, these grants will be diverted to those village societies

As regards the delay in the budget being passed and sent back to the Village Unions, the matter is receiving the attention of Government and even though there may be certain technical defects to be remedied in the matter of the draft budget that may be sent to the Accountant-General, Government will be prepared to sanction a small allotment as an advance pending the final sanction with regard to the budget.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyipe: ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിഅവർകൾ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇതുവരെ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.—ഫുഡ് പ്രാബ്ലത്തെപ്പറ്റി.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai :—I am coming to that, Sir. I think I might first answer the question relating to the land policy.

President : In view of the great importance of the question relating to food production I am prepared to give 15 minutes more to deal with that question. I hope the House will have no objection to do so.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai : So far as the land policy of Government is concerned, the position has

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

been made clear on various occasions and I would merely summarise the latest orders of Government in regard to this matter. Government are definitely of the view that squatters who entered upon Sircar land without permission and even without preferring any application, have absolutely no right, legal or equitable. Those persons who entered with permission have, subject to the provisions indicated, a right in equity which will be governed by and be subordinated to, the public interests referred to in Rule 5 of the Cardamom Rules. These cases will be decided on individual merits. Taking the present state of things into account as well as the circumstances of the locality, the necessity to discourage profiteering and monopolisation, the absence of any hesitation on the part of this State's subjects at present in regard to the exploitation of the lands in question and, finally and to a permanent degree, the expediency to lessen the number of larger holdings and to give encouragement to small holders to embark on what has now turned out to be a profitable business, Government cannot avoid the conclusion that public interests at this juncture preclude the possibility, under Rule 5, of any registration except in the manner and to the extent outlined in the Government Order, dated 10th June 1942. Those persons who are in possession of any lands in regard to which they got no permission to enter and cultivate the land before registry will be forthwith evicted. Those who have actually entered upon the land with permission and effected cultivation on areas permitted to be so occupied, are undoubtedly entitled to certain equities which will be decided on the merits of each case.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know, Sir, whether communal justice will be done in this matter also?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: That question does not arise in this connection.

Mr. E. K. Kuriype: ഇതു എന്നുള്ള ഓർഡർ ആണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: Very recent order dated 11th March 1943.

Mr. E. K. Kuriype: ഇതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള കേസുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്... ...

Rajayasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: All those cases have been reviewed in this order. It is practically a review of the whole question and final conclusions were arrived at only after hearing elaborate arguments.

Mr. E. K. Kuriype: അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ പ്രവേശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞ ചീഫ് ജസ്റ്റീസ് അവർകൾക്ക്.... ... ...

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai : These are individual cases which have been dealt with on their merits

Mr. E. K. Kuriype : പ്രവേശിച്ച ഒരാളിന് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റാളുകൾക്ക രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്ന പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമോ?

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai : Sir, I have repeatedly said that individual cases are decided on their own merits.

Mr. E. K. Kuriype : ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചത് അതല്ല. അന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം പ്രവേശിച്ച കാലത്ത് അനുവാദം കൂടാതെ പ്രവേശിച്ച പലരുമുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മാത്രം കൊടുക്കുകയും മറ്റുള്ളവർക്ക കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതു എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്ന മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

President : Evidently what the honourable member suggests is that the late Chief Justice got some advantage. In other words, the suggestion is that the late Chief Justice got certain lands registered while others similarly situated did not get it. I do not think that that observation is justified. I will go into the whole question once again.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I wish to know whether the case of some people who have not taken advantage of the concessions of the Government will be more favourably considered when there is any registration.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai : It has been decided that there will be no more registration to individuals.

Again and again the attention of Government has been drawn to the insistent problem of food supply. I would repeat that Government consider the food question as the paramount task of the hour. As has been so well-stated by you, sir, the policy pursued by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja has brought about a calm atmosphere free from political turmoils or artificially propped up agitation. All political prisoners and detenus have been released. Here is an atmosphere eminently suited for a one-pointed effort on the part of all classes of His Highness' subjects to mitigate the privations on account of the shortage of food. So far as Government are concerned the House is well aware of the steps that they have taken in this direction. As I

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

have already stated on a previous occasion, it is necessary for us to see that such stock as possible, whether from locally purchased paddy or from imported paddy, is conserved with a view to effect an equitable distribution among the large population in the State. In the purchase system and in the distribution system there are bound to be defects which do require attention and remedy. The difficulties are insuperable in certain cases and they have all been presented before the recent meeting of the Food Advisory Committee and they have themselves realised the situation with reference to these two aspects. At the next meeting which will be held shortly it is proposed to evolve a satisfactory solution of the two aspects of the problem. To divert or fritter away our energies from this supreme task at this hour of great national emergency, the like of which Travancore has never witnessed in the past, and—God willing—may never witness in the future—would be a crime, an unpardonable crime that we shall be committing not only against ourselves but also against posterity. I mean no disparagement to anybody nor do I speak light-heartedly when I appeal to the honourable members of this House and through them to my fellow country-men to rise above the smallnesses which might perhaps be tolerated in less perilous and easier times and to dedicate ourselves and every constructive thought of ours to bring some measure of succour and solace to thousands of our brethren who need them. You, Sir, as Head of the Administration, have dedicated yourself whole-heartedly to this supreme task and the offer that emanated from honourable members of this House of their fullest measure of co-operation and assistance in this noble endeavour must be a source of sincere gratification to Government. Let me conclude, Sir, by assuring the House that the entire resources of Government would be at the disposal of the people to secure for them the greatest measure of relief and let us hope that with the blessings of Providence we shall successfully emerge from the present crisis and fulfil the heart's desire of His Highness our Gracious Maharaja.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,69,385 under Demand XI—General Administration—excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office and Local Fund Audit Department; Rs. 2,52,166 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office and Local Fund Audit Department and Rs. 65,300 under Demand XIII General Administration—Legislative Bodies was put and carried.

The Demands were passed and the grants were made.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEMAND XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 12,45,577 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Demand. This year we had the advantage of seeing a new building for the High Court, the District Court and the Munsiff's Courts, namely the Sri Mulam Buildings. The buildings were not till then known to the public as so very spacious and grand. When the courts are housed there, we find that it is a very palatial building suitable for the courts and the small opposition which came from some of the Advocates has disappeared after the courts have gone to the place. We do not have a building equal to that in the whole of Trivandrum. Perhaps a few more constructions may be required to make that area more suitable for the lawyers. I would suggest that Government may be pleased to construct further structures for the convenience of the Advocates. So far as the court buildings are concerned, they are very spacious. But because that locality was not used for this purpose, many further amenities are required.

President : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 P. M.

The House adjourned at 2 P. M. and reassembled at 3 P. M., Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar, one of the Panel of Chairmen, presiding.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I was referring to the amenities that ought to be provided for the advocates near the Sri Mulam Buildings. I must specify one or two important needs. Firstly I would suggest an Advocate's Association room of a reasonable size to be constructed for Association's affairs. Secondly Advocates' offices, if possible, at a reasonably low rent be constructed near the Sri Mulam Buildings so that many of the lawyers who have their houses far away can have their offices near the High Court. I may refer, Sir, to the fact that in the Madras High Court buildings they have got Advocates' rooms. In the same style we can have sets of rooms here also. I may also state that the Sri Mulam buildings are constructed at a place where the level of land is very low. The Chief Engineer would be able to say that it is the lowest area in this part of the City.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Is it the member's idea that the building is not sufficient for the housing of Courts ?

Mr. James Fletcher : No, Sir. I am referring to the surrounding lands. All waters from the Thampanoor valley, from the Fort area, and other places naturally get collected there on account of the low level, so much so, that place is slightly swampy.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly